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a project of Plaintiff Earth Island Institute

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

**PLASTIC POLLUTION COALITION, a
project of EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE,
a non-profit corporation,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**PENTAIR THERMAL MANAGEMENT,
LLC.**

Defendant.

Case No. _____

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND CIVIL
PENALTIES

(Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33
U.S.C. §§ 1251, *et seq.*)

1 Plaintiff Plastic Pollution Coalition, a project of Earth Island Institute ("Plastic Pollution
2 Coalition"), files this Complaint and alleges as follows:

3 NATURE OF THE CASE

4 1. This is a citizen's suit, brought pursuant to the provisions of Section 505(a)(1) of
5 the federal Clean Water Act ("CWA"), as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a)(1), to address
6 violations of the CWA by Defendant Pentair Thermal Management, LLC, ("Pentair") arising
7 out of Pentair's industrial activities at its facilities located on an approximately five-acre site in
8 Redwood City, California (the "Facility").

9 2. More specifically, since at least April 7, 2009, Pentair has discharged pollutants into
10 waters of the State of California and the United States through the public storm drains which
11 drain to the San Francisco Bay, in violation of 33 U.S.C. 1311(a) and the State of California's
12 General Industrial Permit for storm water discharges, State Water Resources Control Board
13 ("State Board") Water Quality Order No. 91-13-DWQ, as amended by Water Quality Order No.
14 92-12-DWQ and Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge
15 Elimination System ("NPDES") General Permit No. CAS000001 ("Storm Water Permit").
16 Pentair has failed to comply with the requirements of the Storm Water Permit which are
17 designed to prevent discharges of pollutants, including the monitoring, reporting, and revision
18 of management practices of the Storm Water Permit.

19 3. Plaintiff Plastic Pollution Coalition seeks a declaratory judgment, injunctive relief,
20 the imposition of civil penalties, and the award of costs (including attorney and expert witness
21 fees) for Pentair's repeated and ongoing violations of the CWA.

22 JURISDICTION

23 4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the CWA claims set forth in this
24 Complaint pursuant to Section 505(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

25 5. Plaintiff has complied with the pre-suit notice provisions of the CWA. Pursuant to
26 Section 505(b)(1)(A) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1)(A), Plastic Pollution Coalition, on
27 May 1, 2014, mailed a notice of intent to file suit under the CWA to address the violations at the
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Facility to: Pentair, the U.S. Attorney General, the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the Regional Administrator of the EPA, the Executive Director of the State Board, and the Executive Director of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board ("Regional Board") ("May Notice"). [Attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference.] The May Notice complied with 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1)(A) and with 40 C.F.R. Part 135, Subpart A. More than 60 days have passed since the May Notice was served on Pentair and these agencies.

6. Neither the EPA nor the State Board nor the Regional Board has commenced, nor is any one of these agencies diligently prosecuting, a civil or criminal action in a court of the United States or the State to redress the violations of the CWA by Pentair. In addition, none of these agencies has commenced an administrative penalty action under Section 309(g) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g), or under a comparable California law, to redress the violations of the CWA by Pentair.

7. Plastic Pollution Coalition will, immediately upon receipt of a file stamped copy of this Complaint, mail a copy of this Complaint to Administrator of the EPA, the Regional Administrator of the EPA Region 9, and the Attorney General of the United States.

VENUE AND INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

8. Venue is appropriate in the Northern District of California, pursuant to Section 505(c) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(c), because the source of the violations is located in San Mateo County within this judicial district.

9. Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-2(c) and 3-2(d) this action arising in San Mateo County is appropriately assigned to either the San Francisco or Oakland Division.

THE PARTIES

10. Plastic Pollution Coalition is a project of Earth Island Institute, a not-for-profit corporation. Plastic Pollution Coalition is a global alliance of individuals, organizations, and businesses working towards a world free of plastic pollution and its toxic impacts. With its work, Plastic Pollution seeks to put plastic pollution at the forefront of global social,

1 environmental, and political discourse. Plastic Pollution Coalition is headquartered in
2 California, as is its sponsor, Earth Island Institute, and much of Plastic Pollution Coalition's
3 work and membership is located in California. Earth Island Institute's and/or Plastic Pollution
4 Coalition's members work, recreate, and live on or near the San Francisco Bay ("Bay")
5 downstream of the Facility and the Facility's discharge. Several have professional interests in
6 the Southern portion of the Bay. Members of Plastic Pollution Coalition have been, and will
7 continue to be, directly and substantially injured in their use and enjoyment of their property
8 and/or in their recreational and aesthetic enjoyment of the San Francisco Bay as a direct result
9 of Pentair's violations of the CWA. The relief sought in this case would provide redress for
10 these injuries. Additionally, because these injuries are being caused by pollution of waters of the
11 United States, the injuries fall within the zone of interests protected by the CWA.

12 11. Plastic Pollution Coalition has standing to bring this lawsuit.

13 12. Earth Island Institute is a not-for-profit, public interest, membership corporation
14 that supports people who are creating solutions to protect our shared planet. Earth Island
15 Institute's headquarters are located in Berkeley California. Earth Island Institute acts as an
16 incubator for start-up environmental projects, giving crucial assistance to groups and individuals
17 with new ideas for promoting ecological sustainability, including the Plastic Pollution Coalition.
18 Members of Plastic Pollution Coalition are also members of Earth Island Institute, and so their
19 injury resulting from pollution from the Facility is identical to those alleged above in paragraph
20 9.

21 13. Earth Island Institute, in its own right and through its project, Plastic Pollution
22 Coalition, has standing to bring this lawsuit.

23 14. Pentair is a Delaware Limited Liability Company authorized to do business in
24 California, operating in San Mateo County. Pentair is an international diversified company
25 producing thermal management products, including heating cables, at its Facility.
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27
28

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

15. The objective of the CWA is to restore and maintain the “chemical, physical and biological integrity of [the] Nation’s waters.” 33 U.S.C. § 1251(a). In accordance with that objective, Section 301(a) of the CWA makes the discharge of any pollutant by any person unlawful, unless in compliance with a permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.

16. The State of California has been delegated the authority to implement the permitting programs of the Act by EPA, including the NPDES permit program, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b). The State Water Resources Control Board is the water pollution control agency for purposes of the Act, and has drafted regulations pursuant to that authority implementing the Act’s permitting programs within the State of California.

17. To implement the Act’s permitting program for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, the State Board has adopted the Storm Water Permit (NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001). In California, any person who discharges storm water associated with industrial activity must comply with the terms of the Storm Water Permit, unless they have an individual NPDES permit covering their storm water discharges. Broadly, the Storm Water Permit prohibits discharges of materials other than storm water directly or indirectly to waters of the United States and requires covered facilities to implement pollution prevention measures to reduce storm water pollution. The Storm Water Permit imposes a duty upon those covered by it to take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of the Storm Water Permit.

18. Noncompliance with the Storm Water Permit constitutes a violation of the CWA and California’s Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Cal. Water Code §§ 13263, *et seq.*

19. A citizen suit, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a)(1), may be brought for violations of the terms and conditions of NPDES permits, as well as for discharges of pollutants from a facility into waters of the United States without a valid NPDES permit. 33 U.S.C. § 1365(f).

20. The Storm Water Permit implements the requirements of the CWA through both technology-based provisions and water quality-based standards. The Storm Water Permit sets

1 out four basic requirements for permittees: (1) effluent limitations, (2) receiving water
 2 limitations, (3) the implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP"), and
 3 (4) the development of a Monitoring and Reporting Program ("MRP").

4 21. The Storm Water Permit requires that facility operators reduce or prevent pollutants
 5 associated with industrial activity through the implementation of the best available technology
 6 economically achievable ("BAT") for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and the best
 7 conventional pollutant control technology ("BCT") for conventional pollutants.¹ A facility
 8 operator can comply with this requirement by developing and implementing a Storm Water
 9 Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") that (1) complies with the requirements specific to the
 10 SWPPP, as listed in Section A of the Storm Water Permit and (2) includes best management
 11 practices ("BMPs") that achieve BAT/BCT. *Id.*

12 22. The EPA has established benchmarks for pollutant discharges ("EPA
 13 Benchmarks"), which serve as the parameters to determine if a facility is properly implementing
 14 safeguards and procedures to prevent unlawful discharges. The EPA Benchmarks are relevant
 15 and objective standards to evaluate whether a facility has implemented the requisite BAT and
 16 BCT. Relevant to the present action, they include 100 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for total
 17 suspended solids ("TSS"), 15 mg/L for oil and grease, 110 mg/L for total organic carbon
 18 ("TOC"), a pH of between 6.0 and 9.0, 0.75 mg/L for aluminum, 1 mg/L for iron, 0.0636 mg/L
 19 for Copper, and 0.117 mg/L for Zinc.

20 23. The Storm Water Permit prohibits the discharge of water that causes or contributes
 21 to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standard contained in a Statewide Water
 22 Quality Control Plan or applicable Regional Water Board's basin plan--here the San Francisco
 23

24 ¹ Conventional pollutants are those typical of municipal sewage, and for which municipal
 25 secondary treatment plants are typically designed as biological oxygen demand (BOD), total
 26 suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform bacteria, oil and grease, and pH. 40 C.F.R. § 401.16.
 27 Toxic pollutants are listed by chemical in the U.S. EPA's regulations. See 40 C.F.R. § 401.15.
 28 Nonconventional pollutants are all pollutants that are not included in the list of conventional or
 toxic pollutants in 40 C.F.R. Part 401. Nonconventional pollutants include pollutants such as
 chemical oxygen demand (COD), total organic carbon (TOC), nitrogen, and phosphorus.

1 Bay Water Quality Control Plan (“Basin Plan”). The Basin Plan contains “discharge
2 prohibitions applicable throughout the region” including effluent limitations limiting pH values
3 for effluent to between 6.5 and 9.

4 24. The State Board also informs facilities that the acceptable range of pH values in
5 storm water discharges is between 6.5-8.5, rendering any measures below 6.5 as unacceptably
6 acidic.

7 25. The Storm Water Permit requires that permittees develop and implement a SWPPP
8 that meets certain requirements. The SWPPP has two major objectives: (1) to identify and
9 evaluate sources of pollutants and (2) to identify and implement site-specific BMPs to reduce or
10 prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges. Among other
11 things, a SWPPP must contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial
12 activities and pollutant sources, a description of BMPs, drawings, maps (including a site map),
13 and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. A permittee must evaluate and update
14 the SWPPP with additional BMPs necessary to achieve compliance with the Storm Water
15 Permit.

16 26. The Storm Water Permit requires a permittee to develop a Monitoring and
17 Reporting Program (“MRP”). As part of the MRP, a permittee must conduct visual observations
18 of storm water throughout the Wet Season; must collect water samples at each outfall during
19 specific times; must analyze these samples for specific contaminants; and must file Annual
20 Reports with the Regional Board summarizing the visual observations, results of sampling
21 analysis, and Storm Water Permit compliance. The MRP should inform changes in
22 management. Response must be taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges
23 and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP
24 must be revised as necessary to ensure compliance with the Storm Water Permit.

25 **GENERAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

26 27. For the relevant time period for the violations alleged in this Complaint, the Facility
27 was operated by Pentair Thermal Management, LLC, and Tyco Thermal Controls. In 2012, a
28

1 merger between Pentair's parent company, Pentair Inc., and Tyco International Ltd. created a
2 new entity, Pentair Ltd, which is the parent of Pentair Thermal Management, LLC. Prior to
3 2013 Annual Storm Water Reports were filed in the name of Tyco Thermal Controls.

4 28. Pentair engages at the Facility in industrial manufacturing processes to produce heat
5 tracing and leak detection products for infrastructure industries. Pentair handles a wide array of
6 industrial materials and wastes at the Facility, including plastic pellets, plastic color
7 concentrates for film and injection molding applications, plastic compounds, carbon paper, and
8 powder coating application, modified copolymers of ethylene and tetrafluoroethylene,
9 antimony, copper, zinc, aluminum, iron, and other chemicals. Sources of pollutants associated
10 with the industrial activities at the Facility are not adequately described in the facilities'
11 reporting materials but appear to include industrial processes related to plastic nurdles and the
12 receiving, shipping, and storage of hazardous materials.

13 29. Pentair engages in industrial activities at the Facility that require it to report under
14 and comply with the Storm Water Permit.

15 30. Pentair discharges storm water into at least 10 storm drains and one valley gutter.
16 The Facility collects and discharges storm water from its operations into channels that
17 ultimately flow into the San Francisco Bay.

18 31. San Francisco Bay is "waters of the United States," as that term is used in the CWA
19 and as it has been interpreted by the federal courts.

20 32. Pentair is required to file an Annual Report for Storm Water Discharges Associated
21 with Industrial Activities each year, which, among other things, reports on the results of
22 samples of storm water discharged from Pentair. During the last 5 years, Pentair's reports
23 demonstrate exceedances of the EPA's benchmarks over 40 times. See, e.g., Exhibit A (listing
24 numerous exceedances). Storm water discharges from the Facility in violation of the Storm
25 Water Permit include: zinc discharged at 141 times the EPA's benchmark; aluminum, copper,
26 and lead discharged at 10 times EPA's benchmarks; and iron discharged at 16 times the EPA's
27 benchmark.
28

33. Storm water discharge samples collected and analyzed by Pentair not only had high levels of toxic metals but also total suspended solids (“TSS”) in excess of the EPA Benchmark of 100 mg/L for TSS and total organic carbons (“TOC”) in excess of the EPA benchmark of 110 mg/L for TOC.

34. The Basin Plan includes effluent limitations limiting pH values for any effluent to between 6.5 and 9, and the EPA benchmarks require pH values to be between 6.0 and 9.0. Discharges with acidic pH values indicate the likely presence of other pollutants that may cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance. Pollutants that negatively affect pH values are known to have adverse effects on aquatic life and habitats in the San Francisco Bay Waters. Pentair has discharged effluent into storm water with pH exceeding acidity effluent limitations on multiple occasions. See Exhibit A.

35. These violations have continued with Pentair’s last sample results from 2013-2014, which show exceedances of the EPA thresholds over 7 times for aluminum, copper, iron, zinc, and TOC, in addition to pH violations.

36. Not only are these sample results indicative of violations of effluent limitations, they indicate discharges of pollutants and materials other than storm water in violation of the Storm Water Permit and the Act. These pollutants are known to degrade water quality and have adverse effects on aquatic life and habitats in the San Francisco Bay.

37. As of the date of the May Notice, Pentair had not revised its SWPPP to address these routine violations of the Storm Water Permit. The failure to do so violates Receiving Water Limitation C(3) of the Permit, and these violations have continued since the first exceedances of the EPA Benchmarks on or before April 7, 2009.

38. Pentair has failed to collect at least two storm water samples from all discharge points during each of the past five years as required by the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the Storm Water Permit, Section B(7)(a). According to Pentair’s SWPPP, the Facility has 11 drainage points, including 10 storm drains and one valley gutter. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, Pentair Corporation, dated November 25, 2013 (“2013 SWPPP”), Figure 1. Pentair, however, has consistently failed to sample and analyze from each of these

1 discharge points. See 2009-2010 Annual Report, 2010-2011 Annual Report, 2011-2012 Annual
2 Report, 2012-2013 Annual Report (all samples taken and analyzed in last 5 years come from
3 only one drainage location).

4 39. Although under some circumstances, facilities may reduce the number of storm
5 water samples collected based on a determination that two or more drainage areas are
6 substantially identical, this determination must be supported and documented, as required by the
7 Storm Water Permit, Section B(7)(c). Pentair has provided insufficient support or
8 documentation in its SWPPP and annual reports to allow a reduction in the number of storm
9 water samples. Failure to sample storm water from each of the Facility's discharge points each
10 year, and in each instance, constitutes additional and separate violations under the CWA.

11 40. Compounding its violations, in the wet season for 2009-2010 Pentair submitted
12 false reports. Pentair did not provide lab results for samples it collected on October 13, 2009
13 and March 19, 2010. See 2009-2010 Annual Report; Storm Water Permit Permit, Sections B(5)
14 and B(14). The lab results from March 19, 2010 appear to be falsely submitted and are, in fact,
15 lab results from March 1, 2009. In 2009-2010 Pentair also failed to make quarterly observations
16 and monthly wet season observations as required under the Storm Water Permit. *Id.* at Section
17 B(3) and B(4). The Storm Water Permit specifically requires that facility operators submit
18 quarterly observations and monthly wet season observations, along with adequate
19 documentation for sampling from two storm events of the wet season. Pentair's failure to
20 submit the required analysis in 2009-2010 shows a further disregard for the Storm Water Permit
21 requirements and constitutes additional violations under the CWA.

22 41. The Storm Water Permit requires facilities to analyze samples for all toxic
23 chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in
24 significant quantities. Based on the EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online,
25 Detailed Facility Report ("ECHO Report") for Pentair, the Facility handles significant amounts
26 of antimony compounds. On information and belief, it is likely that antimony is being
27 discharged into the Facility's storm water and not appropriately analyzed and reported. All
28

1 facilities covered by the Storm Water Permit must analyze samples for “all toxic chemicals and
2 other pollutants that are likely to be present.” Pentair has submitted no analysis for antimony.

3 42. Pentair has not adequately described materials it handles or adequately determined
4 whether individual chemicals in these materials are present in storm water discharged from the
5 Facility. Pentair admitted in its 2013 SWPPP to using and/or handling a wide array of materials
6 at the Facility, which are not described in sufficient detail to determine the likely pollutants
7 from industrial activities that may be discharged from the site in storm water. Any failure to
8 analyze all likely pollutants is ongoing, and every day Pentair fails to adequately examine all
9 significant pollutants discharged into its storm water is another violation of the CWA and Storm
10 Water Permit.

11 43. Pentair has not developed or implemented a SWPPP that meets the requirements of
12 the Storm Water Permit. Pentair has failed, and continues to fail, to identify all significant
13 materials and to develop and implement adequate BMPs to prevent the exposure and subsequent
14 discharge of pollutants at levels that do not impair the receiving water body of the San
15 Francisco Bay. With the exception of zinc, the significant materials list in Pentair’s SWPPP
16 fails to identify specific materials (that are likely significant) and insufficiently informative for
17 the Water Board and public to understand the materials being handled. The SWPPP site map is
18 insufficiently detailed. These deficiencies render the SWPPP inadequate. Pentair therefore has
19 been daily and continuously in violation of its SWPPP requirements every day since at least
20 April 7, 2009.

21 44. Despite continuing violations of the Storm Water Permit, Pentair has not revised its
22 SWPPP as necessary to ensure compliance with effluent and discharge limitations. Every day
23 that the Facility operates without revising and correcting the deficiencies in its SWPPP is a
24 separate and distinct violation of the Storm Water Permit and the CWA. Pentair therefore has
25 been daily and continuously in violation of its SWPPP requirements every day since at least
26 April 7, 2009.

PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**Discharges of Materials Other Than Storm Water
in Violation of Permit Conditions and the Act**

45. Paragraphs 1 - 43 of this Complaint are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

46. Section 301 of the Clean Water Act makes unlawful "the discharge of any pollutant by any person," unless in compliance with a permit issued under the NPDES. 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1342.

47. Storm water from the Facility is regulated pursuant to the Storm Water Permit which prohibits discharges of materials other than storm water directly or indirectly to waters of the United States. The Storm Water Permit also prohibits the discharge of toxic and deleterious substances and rubbish, refuse, and other solid waste to any place where they would eventually be transported to surface waters.

48. Pentair has discharged materials other than storm water, including toxic metals, TOC, oil and grease, solids, and pH-affective substances at levels greater than EPA benchmarks and Basin Plan effluent limits on a regular and continuing basis to the storm drains that discharge to the San Francisco Bay with each storm event.

49. Every day Pentair has discharged and continues to discharge materials other than storm water from the Facility in violation of the Storm Water Permit is a separate and distinct violation of Sections 301(a) and section 402 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1342. These violations are ongoing or likely to recur.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Permit Conditions and the Act

50. Paragraphs 1 - 48 of this Complaint are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

51. Pentair violated the Storm Water Permit and the Act by repeatedly exceeding the EPA benchmarks in the Permit. The repeated exceedance of these benchmarks is conclusive evidence that Pentair has not implemented BAT or BCT as part of its SWPPP.

52. Pentair violated the Storm Water Permit and Act by repeatedly violating the pH limits in the Basin Plan. The repeated exceedance of this effluent limitation is conclusive evidence that Pentair has not implemented BAT or BCT as part of its SWPPP.

53. Every day Pentair has discharged and continues to discharge polluted storm water from the Facility in violation of the Storm Water Permit is a separate and distinct violation of Sections 301(a) and section 402 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1342. These violations are ongoing or likely to recur.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Develop and Implement an Adequate Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Monitoring and Reporting Program

54. Paragraphs 1 - 52 of this Complaint are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

55. Pentair has violated the Storm Water Permit and the Act by failing to develop or implement a SWPPP that meets the requirements of the Storm Water Permit to identify all significant materials used at the Facility and to develop and implement adequate BMPs to prevent the exposure and subsequent discharge of pollutants at levels that do not impair the receiving water body of the San Francisco Bay.

56. Pentair has violated the Storm Water Permit and the Act by failing to include in its SWPPP a sufficiently detailed site map, including with nearby water bodies (such as the San Francisco Bay).

57. Pentair has violated the Storm Water Permit and the Act by failing to develop and implement a Monitoring and Reporting Plan that meets the requirements of the Storm Water Permit by failing and continuing to fail to monitor storm water discharges for toxic materials that it uses and stores at the Facility, including antimony.

58. Pentair has violated the Storm Water Permit and the Act by failing to revise its SWPPP as necessary to ensure compliance with effluent and discharge limitations, despite continuing violations of the Storm Water Permit, including exceedances of EPA benchmarks. Every day that the Facility operates without revising and correcting the deficiencies in its

1 SWPPP is a separate and distinct violation of the Storm Water Permit and the CWA. Pentair
2 therefore has been daily and continuously in violation of its SWPPP requirements every day
3 since at least April 7, 2009.

4 59. Pentair has repeatedly violated Sections B(5)(a) and B(7)(a) of the Storm Water
5 Permit by failing to sample at least two storm events per wet season from all of its storm water
6 discharge points.

7 60. Each day since at least April 7, 2009, that Pentair has failed to develop and
8 implement an adequate SWPPP for the Facility, and to revise the SWPPP to address on-going
9 pollution in violation of the Storm Water Permit is a separate and distinct violation of Section
10 301(a) of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). These violations are ongoing or likely to recur.

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plastic Pollution Coalition respectfully request that the Court grant the following relief:

- a. Enter a declaratory judgment that Defendant Pentair has violated and is in violation of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342;
- b. Order or Enjoin Defendant Pentair to cease the discharge of pollutants from point sources into waters of the United States without a valid NPDES Permit;
- c. Order Defendant Pentair to comply with all effluent limitations and other terms and conditions of coverage under the Storm Water Permit;
- d. Order or Enjoin Defendant Pentair to cease discharge of pollutants into the storm drains and into the San Francisco Bay;
- e. Order Defendant Pentair to pay civil penalties of up to thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$37,500) per day for each day of each violation of the CWA set out in this Complaint, pursuant to Sections 309(d) and 505(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(d) and 1365(a);
- f. Award Plaintiff its costs, including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees, as authorized by Section 505(d) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d); and
- g. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Dated: August 26, 2014

By: /S/ Rachel S. Doughty
Rachel S. Doughty, Esq.
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